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Nordlingaen



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This article is an expansion based on a canon element. For canon information on this topic, follow the link to The Witcher Wiki: [Common Speech](#)

The **Nordling Common Speech**, also known as **Nordling Common Tongue**, **Nordling Language**, **Nordlingaen**^[1] (by Nilfgaardians), **Common Tongue** and **Common Speech** is the official language used by the humans inhabitants of the Northern part of the Old Continent, the Confederation of Nordling Colonies known as [Fabiola](#), the [Silk Islands](#), and in the northern provinces or vassal states of the Nilfgaardian Empire in the Old Continent such as Cintra, Geso, Ebbing and Toussaint.

Nordlingaen

Basic Information

Native to Northern part of the Old Continent
[Fabiola](#)

Region Northern Kingdoms
Northern parts of the Nilfgaardian Empire
[Franq](#)
Western [Franq](#)
[Jasha Republic](#) (minority)
[Fabiola](#)

Language family Nordlingian

Early forms

- Scholar Language
- Nordling Pidgin
- Nordling Creole
- Proto-Common Tongue
- Old Common Tongue
- Middle Common Tongue
- Common Tongue

Ethnicity Various but mainly spoken among the Nordlings

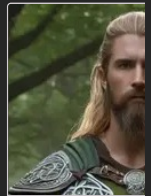
Status

Official language in Northern Kingdoms and [Fabiola](#)

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Spoken in Northern Kingdoms
Franq
Western Franq
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General Notes



This is my interpretation of how the Common Speech might be and sound, based on references scattered throughout the books (and to some extent the games). It's a personal project I've been wanting to tackle for a while.

If you enjoy this, I encourage you to expand on the article! Feel free to credit yourself as a contributor.

Disclaimer

This construction of the language is not affiliated with any of The Witcher Fanon Wikia projects, such as "[Tales of the World of The Witcher](#)" or the "[Extended Ancient Pantheon](#)." However, I will add a lot of derivative words with it's origins that could work for the [dwarvish language](#) or gnomish language or example.

Real world origins



To differentiate Common Speech from other languages like [Elder Speech](#), a base rooted in Romance languages has been used (in contrast to Elder Speech, which draws heavily from Celtic languages, and Dwarvish, which draws from Germanic languages). The main foundation is the Lingua Franca Nova or Elefen (due to its simplicity and flexibility in creating a natural language, along with lore reasons that extend beyond contrast with Elvish). Additionally, adapted words from other languages are incorporated, primarily Romance languages.

Pronunciation



Consonants

Consonant	Pronunciation in Common Speech
b	[b]
c	[k]
č	[tʃ] (ch as in "church")
ć	[tɕ]
d	[d]
f	[f]
g	[g]
h	[h]
j	[j]
k	[k]

l	[l]
ł	[ɬ] (Similar to Navajo, it is used for the voiceless lateral alveolar fricative, and like Ll in Welsh)
m	[m]
n	[n]
ń	[ɲ] (as in "song")
ñ	[ɲ]
ņ	[ɲ] (similar to Spanish "ñ")
ŋ	[ŋ] (For sounds like "ng" in English "sing", useful for words with nasal endings)
p	[p]
ř	[r̝] (rolled "r")
s	[s]
ś	[ɕ]
ș	[ʃ] (sh as in "she")
š	[ʃ] (sh as in "she")
t	[t]
ṭ	[tʂ]
v	[v]
z	[z]
ž	[ʒ] (zh as in "measure")
ž	[ʒ]
cz	[t͡ʂ]
rz	[ʒ]
kh	[x] (as in German "Bach")
ts	[tʂ]
ch	[ʒ] (zh as in "measure")
sh	[ʃ] (sh as in "she")
shch	[ʃt͡ʃ] (shch as in "fresh cheese")

Vowels

Vowel	Pronunciation in Common Speech

a	[a]
â	[ɑ]
à	[æ]
ã	[ɛ]
ā	[ɔ]
ă	[e]
æ	[eɪ]
á	[aʊ]
ą	[õ]
e	[ɛ]
é	[e]
è	[eɪ]
ē	[ɪ]
è	[ɛ]
ê	[ø]
i	[ɪ]
ī	[i]
î	[aɪ]
ĩ	[iː]
ĭ	[iː]
ì	[aɪ]
í	[ɪ]
o	[ɒ]
ō	[oʊ]
ó	[ɔ]
ö	[œ]
õ	[ʊ]
u	[ʊ]
ü	[y]
ū	[uː]

ü	[ʊ]
ĩ	[ɪ]
ẹ	[ɛ̃]
ơ	[õ]
ý	[i̯]

Stops 🔍

Letter	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide	Examples
p	/p/	like 'p' in "pat"	pā, păt
t	/t/	like 't' in "top"	tē, tăt
k	/k/	like 'k' in "cat"	kā, kăt
b	/b/	like 'b' in "bat"	bā, băt
d	/d/	like 'd' in "dog"	dē, dăt
g	/g/	like 'g' in "go"	gā, găt

Aspirates 🔍

Letter	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide	Examples
ph	/pʰ/	like 'p' in "pot" (with a puff of air)	phā, phăt
th	/tʰ/	like 't' in "top" (with a puff of air)	thē, thăt
kh	/kʰ/	like 'k' in "cat" (with a puff of air)	khā, khăt

Liquids 🔍

Letter	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide	Examples
l	/l/	like 'l' in "let"	lā, lăt
r	/r/	like 'r' in "butter" (American English)	rā, răt

Fricatives 🔍

Letter	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide	Examples
f	/f/	like 'f' in "fan"	fā, făt
s	/s/	like 's' in "see"	sē, săt
h	/h/	like 'h' in "hat"	hā, hăt
v	/v/	like 'v' in "van"	vā, văt
z	/z/	like 'z' in "zoo"	zē, zăt

ʃ	/ʃ/	like 'sh' in "shoe"	ʃā, ʃāt
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Semivowels and Glides 🔑

Letter	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide	Examples
y	/j/	like 'y' in "yes"	yā, yāt
w	/w/	like 'w' in "wet"	wā, wāt

Initial Clusters 🔑

Cluster	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide	Examples
bl	/bl/	like 'bl' in "blue"	blā, blāt
tr	/tr/	like 'tr' in "tree"	trē, trāt
sp	/sp/	like 'sp' in "spot"	spā, spāt
sk	/sk/	like 'sk' in "skip"	skā, skāt
fl	/fl/	like 'fl' in "fly"	flā, flāt
gl	/gl/	like 'gl' in "glue"	glā, glāt

Medial Clusters 🔑

Cluster	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide	Examples
nd	/nd/	like 'nd' in "hand"	and, band
mp	/mp/	like 'mp' in "lamp"	kamp, timp
st	/st/	like 'st' in "past"	past, mist

Final Clusters 🔑

Cluster	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide	Examples
nt	/nt/	like 'nt' in "ant"	ant, kant
lk	/lk/	like 'lk' in "milk"	milk, folk
rd	/rd/	like 'rd' in "hard"	hard, fārd

Grammar of Common Tongue 🔑

Word Order 🔑

- The common word order is **Subject-Verb-Object(SVO)** - This aligns with the word order observed in the provided phrases ("**En face**" - preposition-noun, "**Nostra duchessa**" - adjective-noun). However, there are exceptions like "**Le Skellige Inisi**" (the Skellige Islands) or **Vengerberg** (the city of Venger) to name a few, where the name itself comes first. This serves to emphasize or clarify the specific location being referred to. For example "**Le Skellige Inisi**" highlights the Skellige Islands as a distinct entity, separate from other island chains.



Noun Gender 📌

- Nouns have gender distinctions, such as masculine (e.g., **calvo**), feminine (e.g., **abandonada**), and neutral (e.g., **monstrum**) - This is consistent with Romance languages (from which Common Speech borrows heavily) that typically have grammatical genders.

Verbs 📌

- Infinitive verbs end in various ways, like *-ar* (e.g., **abakoriar**) and *-en* (e.g., **administracen**). - Verb conjugations follow patterns similar to Romance languages, where infinitive verbs have different endings depending on the verb group.

Negation 📌

- Negation is achieved through the use of a negation particle placed before the verb, similar to Romance languages like French (**ne...pas**) or Spanish (**no**). For example: **Eu non canto** (I do not sing) or **Nici eu canto** (I do not sing either)

Pluralization 📌

Pluralization is achieved through adding a suffix to the noun stem, similar to Romance languages. The specific suffix might vary depending on the noun's gender and declension class.

Adjectives: 📌

- Adjectives agree with the gender of the noun they modify (e.g., **bianco** for masculine and **abandonada** for feminine) - This aligns with the behavior of adjectives in Romance languages.

Pronouns 📌

- Pronouns include nominative and accusative forms for each person (singular and plural) and possessive pronouns.
- **Nominative pronouns:** *These are used as the subjects of sentences.*
 - eu (I)
 - ti (you)
 - nós (we)
 - vós (you all)
 - eles (they)
- **Accusative pronouns:** *These are used as the objects of verbs or prepositions.*
 - mi (me)
 - ti (you)
 - nós (us)
 - vós (you all)
 - eles (them)
- **Possessive pronouns:** *These indicate possession or ownership.*
 - mi / miu (my)
 - ti / tiu (your)
 - nostro (our)
 - vostro (your)
 - seu (their)

Possessive Forms 📌

- Possessive forms are be constructed using possessive pronouns or by adding a possessive suffix to the noun (similar to some Romance

languages).

Numbers 📄

- Numbers follow a base-10 system with separate words for numerals one to ten, and morphemes to create higher numbers (tens, hundreds, etc.).

Syntax 📄

- **Interrogative sentences:** Questions in the Nordling Common Speech are often formed by inverting the subject and the verb, or by using question words.
- **Conditional sentences:** These often use the subjunctive mood and conditional verb forms to express hypothetical situations or conditions.

Imperatives 📄

- Imperatives in the Nordling Common Speech are used to give commands or instructions. They typically use the infinitive form of the verb without a subject.

Phonological and Orthographic Rules for Apostrophes (Comes) 📄

Separation of Composed Words 📄

- Apostrophes are used to join two or more words into a single, composed term. This can create compound nouns and adjectives. However, this rule is not always present, as exceptions exist if the terms used to create the new word are simple such as in the case for example of *herbasano* (herbalist) combining the words *herba* (herb) with *sano* (healthy).

Example 📄

- "Pêl'rossa" (redhead) combines "pêl" (hair) and "rossa" (red).
- "bu´rac" (dumbass) joins "bu" (fool) and "rac" (idiot).

Superlative Formation 📄

- Apostrophes indicate superlatives by combining the base adjective with a superlative suffix or marker.

Example 📄

- "Naus´t" (highest) from "Naus" (high).

Phrases and Emphasis 📄

- In sentences, apostrophes can separate significant parts or indicate a pause for emphasis or stylistic reasons.

Example 📄

- "*Porjmi miu espase, eu zatero Sqnzi Lowni, la Naus't Bæha, Lionera za Cintra*" (By my sword, I swear Blood Oath, the Highest Queen, Lioness of Cintra)

Integrating Apostrophes into the Grammar 📄

Word Formation with Apostrophes 📄

Composed Words 📄

- **Structure:** [Base Word]'[Combined Word]

Example 📄

- "Pêl'rossa" (redhead) = "pêl" (hair) + "rossa" (red)
- "bur´rac" (dumbass) = "bur" (fool) + "rac" (idiot)

Superlatives 📄

- **Structure:** [Adjective]'[Superlative Marker]

Example

- "Naus't" (highest) = "naus" (high) + "t" (superlative marker)

Sentence Structure and Apostrophes

Emphasis and Pauses

- Apostrophes can be used within sentences to create natural pauses or to emphasize particular segments.

Example

- "Porjmi miu espase, eu zatero Sqnzi Lowni, la Naus't Bæha, Lionera za Cintra!"

Diphthongs

Diphthong	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Guide
ai	[aɪ]	like 'ai' in "aisle"
au	[aʊ]	like 'ow' in "cow"
ei	[eɪ]	like 'ay' in "say"
eu	[ɛʊ]	blend of [ɛ] and [ʊ]
oi	[ɔɪ]	like 'oy' in "boy"
ou	[oʊ]	like 'o' in "go"
iu	[ju]	like 'yu' in "you"
ie	[iɛ]	blend of [i] and [ɛ]
ua	[wa]	like 'wa' in "water"
ue	[we]	like 'ue' in "cue"

Prosody

Stress

- Primary stress typically falls on the penultimate (second-to-last) syllable of a word.
- In compound words and words with apostrophes, primary stress falls on the first part of the compound or the segment preceding the apostrophe.

Example

- "Pêl'rossa" (redhead) - Stress on "Pêl"; "Naus't" (highest) - Stress on "Naus".

Intonation

- Declarative sentences generally have a falling intonation.
- Interrogative sentences have a rising intonation.
- Imperatives have a high pitch on the first syllable, followed by a falling intonation.

Phonotactics

Syllable Structure

- The basic syllable structure is (C)V(C), where C represents a consonant and V represents a vowel.
- Clusters of up to two consonants are allowed at the beginning and end of

syllables.

Onset Clusters

- Common onset clusters include: bl, tr, sp, sk, fl, gl.

Medial Clusters

- Clusters within words include: nd, mp, st.

Final Clusters

- Final clusters include: nt, lk, rd.

Apostrophes

- Apostrophes are used to separate segments in compound words and for superlatives.
- They do not affect the allowable combinations of sounds directly but guide the stress and pronunciation.
- Example: "Pêl'rossa" (redhead) and "Naus't" (highest).

Examples of Usage

- Simple Word: "bã"
 - Structure: CV
- Compound Word: "Pêl'rossa" (redhead)
 - Structure: CVC'CVC
- **Sentence:** "Porjmi miu espase, eu zatero Sønzi Lowni, la Naus't Bæha, Lionera za Cintral!"
 - Structure: Pronoun-Verb-Object, with commas indicating pauses and emphasis.

Naming convention

In the Nordling Common Tongue, the naming convention for a person follows the structure of a name followed by one surname, typically inherited from the father (in orphan's cases, the place where one was raised or was from, was used as a surname, example: Geralt of Rivia) This differs from some [Far Eastern](#) cultures where the surname precedes the name. Double surnames, common prior to the 14th century in the Nordling Common Tongue, were usually reserved for the aristocracy or the bourgeois class, as seen in Margarita Laux-Antille for example. It was in the late 14th and early 15th centuries that this changed and became more common. Women, upon marriage, retained their first surname but adopted their husband's surname as a patronymic, placing it after their own. The same practice could be observed with men if they so chose, as exemplified by names like [Jolanta Dinmarb Pitch](#) and [Putnam Pitch Dinmarb](#).

Proto - Common Tongue

Based on the letters^[2] in the book "Season of Storms," as well as the juridic terms that Geralt uses during his trial^[3], it is probable that a Proto-Common Tongue resembles, to a certain degree, something like Latin^[4], with the first Nordling languages being similar to tongues like the Faliscan, Sicilian, and Venetic languages. These eventually merged and created the Proto-Common Tongue that eventually evolved into the Common Tongue we know today. This would explain the use of this terms as a form of high speech within the world of The Witcher. Similar to how Latin persisted in legal and religious contexts long after the rise of Romance languages, the survival of the Proto-Common Tongue could have served a similar function for the Nordlings. This could explain Geralt's familiarity with the juridic terms.

This point further strengthens with the mention in the lore of the next "Based

on the languages of the various groups of colonists and nonhumans, Nordlings developed their own tongue, called the Common Speech or Common Tongue." A personal theory / headcanon of mine is that the Common Tongue was created as something like "English in reverse." Instead of the invaders (in this case, the Nordlings) having a Germanic Language that absorbed many Latin terms (since the dwarfs are the ones with a Germanic-based language), and fused with Norse and Celtic languages (in this case, Elder Speech), they would have various languages that would eventually give rise to the "Latin-like" Proto-Common, which would eventually absorb terms from other human groups already present such as the Wozgor, Dauk, Markee and non-humans (dwarves, elves, etc...) and "vulgarize". This would explain the presence of terms from different languages that at first glance don't seem to fit in the same language, such as "berg" for the naming of some cities, "von" for the naming of some persons (such as Olgierd von Everec), and "Tretogor" (which means "Three Hills" in Common Slavic) to name a few.

Differences with Romance languages

Since Common Speech is essentially a creole language, it exhibits certain distinct characteristics that set it apart from pure Romance languages. Its grammatical structure is primarily [Romance^{\[5\]}](#) but with notable deviations and influences from other linguistic families.

One prominent feature is its extensive borrowing from various language groups, including Germanic and Slavic. Additionally, while the basic grammar follows Romance language patterns, such as noun gender and verb conjugation, there are nuances that diverge from traditional Romance grammar rules. As seen in examples such as "*Le Skellige Inisi*," instead of "*Le inisi ze Skellige / Le inisei Skellige*" (which would be the classical structure in Romance languages like Spanish "*Las Islas Skellige*," Italian "*Le isole Skellige*," and French "*Les îles Skellige*") and "*Nici eu canto*" (I do not sing, which in pure Romance languages like Spanish it would be "*yo tampoco canto*," and even in Germanic languages like English "*I do not sing either*")

Common Speech, like many creole languages, favor simpler grammatical structures for everyday communication. This explain the lack of double articles ("Le" + "ze") in "*Le Skellige Inises*" instead of the already mentioned "*Le inisi ze Skellige*" (the Islands of Skellige) or the use of *é* instead of *jesé* in informal communication as seen in "*Mi néve é*" (my name is) instead of using the verb *jesar* (to be) and it's conjugation *jesé*.

Another key difference is how plurals are made, instead of adding an -s to a word to make it plural, as seen in the example of *espadas* in Spanish (Romance language) or *swords* in English (Germanic language), an -i is added. For example, *espasa* (sword) would be *espasai* (swords). The only exception to this rule is the conjugation of some verbs.

In-World History

Main article: Nordling

When Nordlings arrived in what is now known as the Northern Kingdoms, they brought with them a diverse array of languages, each originating from the smaller but various groups that participated in the Landing of the Exiles in the 760s. These groups, after settling, not only interacted with their own people but also interacted and sometimes



A poster in modern alphabet

clashed with the indigenous humans of the region, such as the Dauk, Wozgor, Markee,

Migwesk, and others, as well as non-human races already present there, such as the Aen Seidhe elves, [dwarves](#), vrans, and many more. Over time, out of necessity and mutual influence, the Nordlings developed their own common tongue, a creole language that would be known as the Common Speech or Common Tongue.

Writing System

Originally, the Common Tongue was written in First Runes, the first human alphabet in the Northern Kingdoms, based on elven runes and dwarven ideograms. However, as the Common Tongue evolved into its modern version, another alphabet was created—the so-called Modern Alphabet—which, some scholars and mages theorize, that was developed using a mix of the First Runes, Dauk and Migwesk alphabets.

Writing System of Common Tongue in the Real World

The Common Tongue uses the modern alphabet, which is based on the real-world Slavic Glagolitic alphabet. The main difference is that it incorporates not only the sounds of the consonants and vowels of this alphabet but also adds new ones such as ä, ê, î, and û, for example.

This is one of the reasons why Lingua Franca Nova was used as a skeleton for the language, since the Witcher books are filled with many Latin terms, such as Monstrum, Post Scriptum, etc. And Lingua Franca Nova is the only known Latin language known for using something similar—the Cyrillic alphabet.

Common Tongue Evolution Example

Feature	Proto-Common Tongue	Old Common Tongue	Common Tongue
Sentence	In dubio pro reo	Bin debi pro kozei	En debio pre kosiwe
Meaning	When in doubt, favor for the accused	When in doubt, favor for the accused / in favor of the prisoner	When in doubt, favor for the accused / in favor of the prisoner

Common Speech comparison with the Older Tongues

Language	Phrase (Translation)
Common Speech (Romance based) (creole)	Ti jesé mi amice, êlf. (You are my friend, elf.)
Elder Speech (Celtic based)	T'en me caraid, coblyn. (You are my friend, elf.)
Gnomish (Albanic based)	Ti je miku im, kukudh. (You are my friend, elf.)
Dwarvish (Germanic based)	Du beist mǎi frënd, elf. (You are my friend, elf.)

Comparison between Common Speech and Elder Speech derived dialects/ languages

Feature	English	Skellige Jargon	Zerrikani Dialect	Silk Islander Dialect	Common Tongue
Sentence	By my sword, I swear Blood Oath, the Highest Queen, Lioness of Cintra!	Aen me Glaeddyv, zvaere a'Bloedgeas, Ard Rhena, Lionors Aep Xintra!	Aen me sayf, saverre a'Bloeddega Kha'daj rayni, Libua a'Xintra!	Aena mei'ka pahika, sabeirra e'aelike koko Ardma Moiwa, Lioma o Xintra!	Porjimi miu espase eu zate Sqnzi Lowni, Naus't Bæha, Lioner za Cint

Dictionary

Common Speech	English
æc	<i>Also</i> (from Old English, <i>æc</i>)
Ænill	Ring (from Þrjótrunn, ænill)
Arc	Bow or arch, depending on the context
Ainc	Earlier, rather (from Old French, ainc)
À	<i>at</i> (from French, <i>À</i>)
āfordo (a)	Lord / Lady (from Old English, <i>hlāford</i>)
Abante	Ally (from Drow, abban)
abandonada (o)	abandoned
abakoriar	<i>to harass, corner, subdue, subject, both physically and morally</i> (from Canarian Spanish, <i>abacorar</i>)
abala	<i>grandmother</i> (from Vandalic, <i>abala</i>)
Abarrir	<i>To destroy or exterminate</i> (from Medieval Spanish, <i>abarrir</i>)
abur	<i>steam, vapour</i> (from Romanian, <i>abur</i>)
aburcar	<i>to climb up</i> (from Romanian, <i>aburca</i>)
arbe'kar	<i>to produce something</i> (from Iberian, <i>arbecar</i>)
academia	academy
acoplador	<i>Leather belt to hold trousers in place</i> (from Aragonese Spanish, <i>acoplador</i>)

acrilica	acrylic
Acotraciado	<i>badly or well groomed, usually badly; badly arranged, badly dressed, badly arranged a thing</i> (from Aragonese, <i>Acotraciáu</i>)
Acorro	<i>Relief, aid, protection, assistance, help</i> (from Medieval Spanish, <i>acorro</i>)
Acopilar	To gather a lot from a thing, not to be confused with the verb "to compile" (from Old Spanish, <i>acopilar</i>)
Achel	<i>Water</i> (from Thracian, <i>achel</i>)
Adast	Until, to, as far as (it marks the end of an action, a final number, a limit of a place or the end of time) (from Aingeljā, <i>Adast</i>)
Adepar	To give water to an animal (from Romanian, <i>adăpa</i>)
adevăr	<i>truth</i> (from Romanian, <i>adevăr</i>)
Adewpó	Shelter (From Romanian, <i>adăpost</i>)
Adelinar	<i>To walk, to go somewhere</i> (from Medieval Spanish, <i>adelinar</i>)
Ademenir	To attract, to seduce (from Romanian, <i>ademeni</i>)
Adobes	<i>To be arranged, to be prepared</i> (from Medieval Spanish, <i>adobes</i>)
Adekumār	To adapt, to tailor (from Aingeljā, <i>adecujāre</i>)
Adu	Law (from Proto-Celtic, <i>adu</i>)
Abeș	<i>really, for sure!</i> (from Romanian, <i>Abeș</i>)
Aedi	<i>Shard, piece</i> (from Elder Speech, <i>Aedd</i>)
Agā	Cow (from Proto-Celtic, <i>agos</i>)
Ago	Bull
Agale	Slowly, step by step (from Aromanian, <i>agale</i>)
Ahul	Weak (from Basque, <i>ahul</i>)
Agu'wia	Needle (from Romanova, <i>agu'ia</i>)
algūus	Some (from Medieval Spanish, <i>algūus</i>)
Alkătar	To put together (from Romanian, <i>alcătui</i>)
Âlde	A indefinite article meaning 'of the kind of, people such as' (from Romanian, <i>alde</i>)
asorbe	absorption

asetable	acceptable
aria	<i>air</i> (From Corsican, Italian, and Sardinian, <i>aria</i>)
Ariàn	Headache or discomfort caused by a draft (from Canarian Spanish, Airón)
Alendar	<i>To breath</i> (from Asturian, <i>alendar</i>)
Alminsk	Mole (from Abenaki, alm8nska) (Hengforsian and Kovirian dialect)
Argilo (a)	<i>Mouse</i> (from Thracian, <i>Argilos</i>)
Alkêmtan	breasts, especially a woman's breasts (from Faerunian Common Tongue, alpetan)
Amarillo	Yellow (from Spanish, Amarillo)
Amben	Butter (from Proto-Celtic, amben)
Ame'noce	Unless (from Romanova, ame'noce)
Amice (a) (i)	<i>Friend</i> (from Latin, <i>amice</i>)
Amusgar	To squint with the intention of seeing better (from Spanish, amusgar)
Ămkiri	Duck (from Aingeljă, ànit)
Amæ	A fortunate meeting (from Faerunian Common Tongue, alae)
Ańtarĩ	Five years ago (from Romanian, antărt)
Ań	Year (from Aromanian an, Istro-Romanian on)
Andebĩ	Atheist (from Kerno, andevist)
Andar	Floor (of a building) (from Portuguese, andar)
Aintjutà	Antiquity, antique (object) (from Aingeljă, aintjutà)
Atwaliçrar	To update (from Aingeljă, Atwaliçre)
Ap	Daughter of (when refering to a mother) (From Welsh, <i>Ap</i> and Elder Speech, <i>Aep</i>)
Aucat	Avocado (From Aingeljă, aucat)
Asiero	Steel (from Romanova, asiero)
Atgă	Access (from Gothic, atgagg)
Atrosar	To share (from Aragonese, atrosar)
Aksą	Field (from Gothic, akrs)
Arjar	To plow (from Gothic, arjan)

Asez	Many, much, very well (from Old French, asez)
Astjr	Star (from Ancient Greek, star)
Ainc	Earlier, rather (from Old French, ainc)
Aviser	To appreciate (from Old French, aviser)
Avyocar	Let the wine become somewhat sweet (from Canarian Spanish, abocar)
Awigor	To struggle (from High Valyrian <i>ambigon</i>)
Beras	<i>Brown, swarthy</i> (From Thracian, <i>Beras</i>)
Berar	<i>To get tanned</i> (derivative verb from the word, <i>Beras</i>)
Bendar	<i>To get married</i> (from Thracian, <i>bend</i>)
Bene'volo	Kind, nice (from Romanova, bene'volo)
Balin	Whale (from Þrjótrunn, Balin)
Balnebal	Onion (from Aingeljā, balnebal)
balta	<i>pool</i> (from Romanian, <i>baltă</i>)
balte	<i>swamp</i> (from Albanian, <i>baltë</i>)
Balk	Strong (from Proto-Celtic, balc'h)
Balk't	The strongest
Bandu	<i>belly</i> (from Asturian, <i>banduyu</i>)
besabes	<i>honor</i> (from Albanian, <i>besabesë</i>)
Besabido (a) (without do or da for neutral)	<i>honored</i> (from Albanian, <i>besabesë</i>)
Bæh	Crown(from Old English, Bæh)
Bæha	Queen
Bæhé	King
Bærnar	To burn up something (From Old English, Bærnan)
Barbe	Beard (from Old French, barbe)
Baifo/a	Goat (from Canarian Spanish, baifo)
Baifad (i) (o) (a)	Drowsy (from Canarian Spanish, abaifado)
Bel	Dear, beloved (from Old French, bel)
botica	<i>pharmacy</i> (from Romanian, <i>botica</i>)

Borgese	Bourgeois/ from the city (depending on the context)
Boot	Boat (from Dutch, Boot)
Bra'kumo	Cloack (from Proto-Celtic,bratino)
Bawia	Bay (from Aingeljā, Bajja)
brevo (a) (i)	<i>short, referring to time</i> (from Faulona, <i>brevā</i>)
Breyir	To drop (from Gaelg, brey)
buze	<i>lips</i> (from Romanian, <i>buze</i>)
Berg	<i>City or town</i> , depending on the dialect (From Old High German, Berg, and Dwarvish Werg, meaning <i>mountain / hill</i>)
Bidado(a)(i)	Deaf (from Welsh, byddar)
Birde	Green (from Sardinian, birde)
Breda	Pasture (from Thracian, <i>Bredas</i>)
Bom	Good (from various Romance Languages, Bom, Bem, Bueno, etc...)
Bonik	Beautiful (refering to things or concepts) (from Valencian, bonic)
Bore	Morning (from Welsh, bore)
Bu/bur/bû/bûr	Fool
Bur'rac	Bumpkin / Dumbass ^[6] (from Polish, <i>burak</i> and Nilfgaardian, Bu´rac) (borrowed word)
Burg	<i>Castle</i> (From Late Latin, <i>Burgus</i>)
Cadable	Catapult (from Old French, cadable)
Cadani (o) (a)	Firm, solid (from Welsh, Cadan)
Cafuné	The act of stroking another person's hair with affection (from Portuguese, Cafuné)
Cămin	<i>Home</i> (from Romanian, <i>Cămin</i>)
căruță	<i>cart, wagon</i> (from Romanian, <i>căruță</i>)
ca (o) (i)	<i>what</i> (from Vandalic and Polish, <i>Ka and Co</i>)
Cala	A place far from the coast, suitable for hook fishing (from Spanish, Cala) ^[7]
Casal	Romantic couple (from Portuguese, casal)
Castel	Castle (from Old Occitan, castel)

calvus	<i>bald</i> (from Latin, <i>Calvus</i>)
calvo	<i>bald, Redanian dialect</i> (from Spanish and Italian, <i>calvo</i>)
Callav	Horse (from Brithenig, cavall)
candela	<i>candle</i> (from Romanian, <i>candela</i>)
Cegi (a) (o)	A blind person or animal (from Brithening, ceg)
Cerefoin	Ceremony (from Brithenig, ceremony)
Cham	Body
Charva	Meat (from Aingeljā, Charna)
Chico	Male (from Spanish, chico)
Chica	Female (from Spanish, chica)
Chiquito	Boy (from Spanish, chiquito)
Chiquita ^[8]	Girl (from Spanish, Chiquita)
Cham'kurraq	Corpse (Aingeljā, Chacaur, Common Tongue, Cham [body] +kurraq [death])
Choso	House (from Canarian Spanish,Choso)
Choxtól	<i>A generalistic term used to refer to an exotic or unknown beast or monster</i> (from Common Apumayuan and Nathual, <i>Choxtlótíl and Xólotl</i>)
Codon	Cotton (from Romanova, codon)
Condottiero	Mercenary (from Italian, <i>Condottieri</i>)
conta	bank account
Çi	Here (from Old French, ci)
Cqini (o) (a)	<i>Dog</i> (from Megleno - Romanian, <i>cqini</i>)
Cøwisiar	To have sex (from Brithenig, coblar)
Claro (i for neutral)	Light (unspecified color, bright ambient, something visible) (from various Romance Languages, claro)
claroscuro	sharp contrast between light and shadows in a painting (from Spanish and Italian, <i>claroscuro and chiaroscuro</i>)
Clerc	Priesthood (from Old French, cleric)
conselor	advisor
corvo	<i>crow</i> (from Italian, <i>corvo</i>)

čaklona	<i>sorceress, Aedirnian dialect</i> (from Ukrainian, <i>чаклунка</i> [chaklunka])
Ci	I do either
Cicar	To suck (from Macedonian, <i>cica</i>)
cidariano (a)	Cidarian
Cominal	Common, public (from Old Occitan, <i>cominal</i>)
Cointe	Refined, clever, elegant (from Old French, <i>cointe</i>)
cuțir	<i>to cut</i> (from Romanian, <i>cuțit</i>)
Darbar	To do something (from Letonian, <i>darbojas</i>)
Del	Of /from, informal and arcaic form (from Spanish, <i>del</i>)
Dona	Lady (used for non-noble people) (from Venetian, <i>dona</i>)
Döt	Dice (from Þrjótrunn, <i>döt</i>)
Dapha	<i>Flood</i> (From Thracian, <i>Daphas</i>)
De	<i>of, arcaic form</i> (from Various Romance Languages, <i>de</i>)
Debiar	To doubt/ to debt something / to own a favor / in favor (From Latin, <i>Dubio</i>)
Deg	<i>Mountain Pass</i> (From Gnomish, <i>Dieg</i>)
Degré	Staircase (from Old French, <i>degré</i>)
Dezeix	Wish (from Aingeljā, <i>Dezeix</i>)
Di	Day
Dī'clari	Bright / clear day
Dij	<i>Ten</i> (from Batavic, <i>dij</i>)
Diabelo (a) (i)	<i>devil</i> (from Elder Speech, <i>D'yaebł</i>)
duchessa	<i>duchess</i> (from Italian, <i>duchessa</i>)
dulmecar	<i>to smell</i> (from Romanian, <i>adulmeca</i>)
é	<i>it is / is (informal)</i> (from Portuguese, <i>é</i>)
Ebidar	To hear something
en	<i>in</i> (from French, Spanish, <i>en</i>)
Enemic	Enemy (from Valencian, <i>Enemic</i>)
eu	<i>I</i> (from Portuguese, <i>eu</i>)

Ele	Him (Accusative pronoun)
Elejer	To elect (from Romanova, elejer)
Ela	Her (Accusative pronoun)
Eli	It (Accusative pronoun)
Ēlf	<i>Elf</i> (from Occitanian, <i>êlf</i>)
Elefant	Elephant (from English, elephant)
Elsker	<i>To love</i> (From Norwegian, <i>elsker</i>)
Elskj	Lover
Elsk´bel	My love
espasa	sword, Ebbinger dialect (<i>from Valencian, espasa</i>)
espase	sword (from Catalan, <i>espase</i>)
Espasai /espasei	Swords or a group of weapons
Espertugá	Startle (from Murcian Spanish, Espertugá)
estetica	aesthetic
Estino	<i>Coal</i> (from Thracian, <i>spinos</i>)
Eskar	<i>To eat</i> (from Thracian, <i>Eskos</i>)
Ekek	Darkness (refering to something evil)
Exeter	Exit, to exit (from English, exit)
face	<i>side</i> (from French, <i>face</i>)
fæcunda	<i>rich / fertile</i> (from Latin, <i>fæcunda</i>)
Felo	Cruel, evil (from Old Occitan, felo)
flejio (a) (e)	<i>large quantity of people, animals, or things, Cidarian dialect</i> (from Canarian Spanish, <i>fleje</i>)
forfika	<i>ant</i> (from Brithenig, <i>fforfig</i> ; Romanian: <i>furnică</i>)
Font'cho	Warehouse (from Venetian fontengo + Canarian Spanish, choso)
Foy'ek	Crazy (from Catalan, <i>follet</i>)
Gaude	<i>rejoice</i> (from Latin, <i>gaude</i>)
Grande	A big place (from Spanish, Grande) ^[9]
Gaz	Young
Gaz'tea	A young woman

Gilar	<i>To freeze (derivative verb from the word, Gyl, meaning Ice)</i>
Gugâr	<i>To swallow, to gulp (from Valyrian, âgugon)</i>
Guahe	<i>child (from Asturian, guahe)</i>
Guaire	Almost (from Aragonese, guaire)
gudurar	<i>to fawn, cajole (from Romanian, gudura)</i>
Gusă	Cup (from Modern Irish Cant, gusach)
grad	<i>city [town in Lyrian & Rivian and Aedirnian dialect] (from Common Slavic, grād)</i>
Grir	Cat
Grirñar	To scratch (from Asturian Gatuñar, Common Tongue, Grir, cat)
Gyl	<i>Ice (From Elder Speech, GynvaeI)</i>
Gwida	Life (from Brithenig, Gwid)
gotovado (a) (i)	<i>ready, done (from Common Slavic, gotovati)</i>
Haca	<i>substitute (From Old English, haca)</i>
Haf	Summer (from Welsh, Haf)
herbasana (o)	herbalist
hexer	<i>witcher, Bruggian and Aedirnian dialect (from German, Hexer)</i>
Heġa	Hello (from English, Hello)
Howot	How (From English, How,Xliponian, howot)
lá	Yeah (From Old English, lá)
lék	Ok (From English, Ok)
Igni	Fire (from Latin, Igni)
Inis	<i>Island (from Elder Speech, Inis)</i>
Inisi	Islands
Inwid	Fraud (From Old English, Inwid)
Inkú	Even (from Spanish, incluso)
Imwur	During (from Brithenig, inghurs)
isto (e) (a)	<i>it / this (from Proto- Common Tongue / Old Common Tongue, et, jisto and Portuguese, isto)</i>

lu/au/ou	or
Iliar	To choose something /To will (from French, Il)
Il'tea	<i>A chosen woman</i> (From Thracian, <i>Iltea</i>)
lkm	Liquid (from English,ink)
Ik'eur	Liqueur (from English,liqueur)
Jamba	Leg (from French, Jambe)
Jaurtiar	To throw something (from Basque, Jaurti)
Jel	Sky (from Brithenig, Gel)
Jakeń	if (from Common Slavic, <i>jako</i>)
Jesar	<i>to be</i> (from Polish, <i>Jesteś</i>)
Jestar	<i>To stay</i> (from Polish, <i>Jesteś</i>)
Jêu	Ego (not to be confused with I) (From Helvetian, je, Common Tongue, jesar and Common Tongue, eu)
Kar	Something
Kaede	<i>Forest</i> (from Elder Speech, <i>Caed</i>)
Kaîna	Dinner (from Aîngeljâ, Caina)
Kawël	Temple (from Brithenig, cawell)
Kowöra	Cave (from Venedic, kowrzona)
Keń	What
Kek	Of darkness
kocidzańta	<i>everyday life, daily life</i> (from Venedic, <i>kocidzańtać</i>)
kmiec	<i>farmer, peasant</i> (from Venedic, <i>kmieć</i>)
kociet	<i>content</i> (from Venedic, <i>kocięć</i>)
kodusa	<i>behavior</i> (from Venedic, <i>Koduca</i>)
kosiona	<i>chain</i> (from Venedic, <i>kociona</i>)
kosiwe	<i>prisoner</i> (from Venedic, <i>kociwy</i>)
kolendar	<i>calendar</i> (from Venedic, <i>kolędarz</i>)
Kónor	To came
Kurra	Death (from Goblin, kurr)
Kurraṛ	To kill (Derivative word from Kurra)

Kurtes'tar	To behead (From Common Tongue Kurra: Death, kurtes: To cut + testa: head)
Kurter	To cut (from Kur: To attack + Ter: thing)
Kur	To attack
Kuriń	Corn (from Polish, Kukurydza)
kople	<i>link, chain</i> (from Venedic, <i>kopla</i>)
kostana	<i>chestnut</i> (from Venedic, <i>kostania</i>)
Kötél	<i>rope</i> (from Hungarian, kötél)
Kölpénfi (o) (a)	Exiled (from Hungarian, Hungarian Kölpények)
Kölpénfer	To be exiled
Koulo	<i>Chaos</i> (Another way to refer to the magic, not to be confused with chaos, of disorder in a place or location)(from Czech, kouzlo)
Koz'lit	Goatvill (from Polish, Kozlitz)
Klúc	Key (from Polish, Klucz)
Kryp	Creep (from Venedic, Kryp)
Kylfingi (a) (o)	The name that the Nordlings gave to themselves, when speaking collective to a foreigner. Unknown meaning, but the modern word Kölpénfi is theorize to derive from this word. Unknown if they have the same meaning.
Iedicia	<i>joy</i> (from Galician, <i>ledicia</i>)
Ia	<i>the</i> [for femenine nouns] (from various Romance languages, <i>la</i>)
Lan	Arcaic form of the Ia article, meaning the (femenine)
Land / landa (depends on the dialect)	<i>Land</i> (from English, <i>Land</i>)
Ie	<i>the</i> [for neutral nouns] (from French, <i>le</i>)
Lëgwa	Tongue (both the part of the body and a language) (from Venedic, lëgwa)
Lion	Lion (from English, Lion)
Lionera	Lioness (from Skellige Jargon, lionors)
Liligrêra	Female specimen of liliger, in coastal dialects also a dangerous and seductive woman (from English, Liliger)

litsaro	<i>knight, Aedirnian dialect</i> (from Ucranian, <i>лицар</i> [litsar])
Lowni	Oath (from Welsh, <i>Llw</i>)
lup	<i>wolf</i> (from Romanian, <i>lupu</i>)
Lux	Light (from Latin, <i>lux</i>)
Lux'choso	Lighthouse
lyriano (a)	Lyrian
Maeg	<i>Virtue</i> (from Old English, <i>Maeg</i>)
Maegen	<i>A virtuous action / a feat / exploit</i> (from Old English, <i>Maegen</i>)
Maeger	<i>To be virtuous</i> (A derivative verb from the word <i>Maegen</i>)
Manera	<i>way</i> (from Spanish, <i>manera</i>)
Mamulo (a) (e)	<i>short, referring to stature</i> (from Esperanto, <i>malmuta</i>)
Makarrik	Something badly spoken or written (from Spanish, <i>macarrónico</i>)
Mai	Many (from Romanian, <i>mai</i>)
Malar	To grind (from Gothic, <i>malan</i>)
Méss	Month (from Þrjótrunn, <i>Méss</i>)
Melnés	Honey (from Proto Indo-European, <i>melnés</i>)
mi	<i>mine</i> (from various Romance Languages, <i>mi</i>)
Miñiar	To collect wood
Midne	<i>Settlement</i> (from Thracian, <i>Midne</i>)
Miñi'bærné	Winter (from <i>miñiar</i> , to collect wood, and <i>bærnar</i> , to burn something, also from Elder Speech Midinváerne: Winter soltice)
mater	<i>mother</i> (from Latin, <i>mater</i>)
Mar	<i>Sea</i> (from Various Romance Languages, <i>Mar</i>)
Mar'wika	Sea Witch, a type of merpeople
modula	<i>old</i> (from Romanian, <i>modula</i>)
monstrum	<i>monster</i> (from Latin, <i>monstrum</i>)
mons	<i>mountain, peak</i> (from Latin, <i>Mons</i>)

monte	<i>mountain, Redanian dialect</i> (from Spanish and Italian, <i>Monte</i>)
Morn	Salmon fish (from Faerunian Common Tongue, sorn)
Makar	To speak (from Proto-Algoquian, eθketo-makatwi)
Makatín	Someone who is a murmurer and gossiper (From Canarian Spanish and Proto-Algoquian, hablatín, eθketo-makatwi)
Mokrö (ä) (ĩ)	Wet / something wet (from Old Czech, <i>mokrý</i>)
Mojyō	Sauce (from Portuguese Molho, Canarian Spanish, Mojo)
Na	To (Polish, na)
Nátala	Earth (element)
Nátalam	Earth, the world
Nia/ia	Suffix used to define the land of certain people. As seen in Redania, Temeria, Etolia, Lyria, Rivia, Pontaria, Emblonia and Zerrikania
Naus't	Highest (from Occitan, naut)
Naus'jamba	Thigh (from Aingeljā, autajamba, Common Tongue, Naus [High] +jamba [leg])
Naniar	To read (from Vran, nanna)
nostra	<i>our [femenine]</i> (from Italian, <i>nostra</i>)
nobili	<i>noble</i> (from Latin, <i>nobilī</i>)
Noč'morai	Nightmares (from Slovenian, Noč mora)
novi	<i>new</i> (from Common Slavic, <i>nŏv</i>)
nici (a) (o)	<i>never / I do not something either</i> (from Romanian, <i>niciodată</i>)
Nidī	Nine (from Neo-Adūnaic, nidir)
Niente	Nothing (from Italian, niente)
Nis	Nose (from Brithenig, nas)
nios	<i>expression denoting surprise or disbelief, coastal dialect</i> (from Canarian Spanish, <i>ños</i>)
Niam	<i>Bread</i> (From Persian, <i>nān</i>)
Nixa	A type of monster similar to the merpeople
Nĭk	Color (from Exandrian Draconid, nico)
nós	<i>we</i> (from Portuguese, <i>nós</i>)

Nōn/non	No (from Latin, nōn)
Nōn'na	Nonetheless (from Xliponian, omoto)
Néve	<i>Name</i> (from Hungarian, <i>néve</i>)
Nugara	Back (part of the body) (from Lithuanian, nugara)
Nū'mra	A life debt, a binding promise made between two people to repay a deed or something traded; though not a formal contract (from Exandrian Dwarvish, rudraz)
Oed	Age (from Welsh, oed)
Ojawa	Fly, housefly (from Abenaki, ojawa) (Hengforsian and Kovirian dialect)
Olew	Oil (from Brithenig, olew)
Ole'bærar	To oil (from Olew: Oil and bærnar: To burn something)
Orvayu	<i>rain</i> (from Asturian, <i>orbayu</i>)
Orvayar	To rain
Oscūr/oscuro	Black or absent of light (not to be confused with darkness) (from various Romance Languages, oscuro)
Ov (plural: Ovi)	Egg (from Galician, ovo)
Owiar	To have (from Venedic, owiar)
Ouvrir	To open (from French ouvrir)
Pêl	<i>Hair</i> (Hair, from Valencian, pèl)
Pêl'rossa	Redhead (from Valencian,Pêl-roja)
Pêl'kosà	Braided hair (from Valencian, pel and Proto-Slavic, kosa)
Peixe	<i>fish</i> (from Portuguese, <i>peixe</i>)
Pesâ'ti (a) (o)	Heavy (from Aragonese, pesato)
Pär'tit	A foolish, naïve or not very perceptive person (from Canarian Spanish, papafrita)
Pitiar	<i>To drink</i> (From Common Slavic, <i>piti</i>)
Pisic	Cat, Ebbinger dialect (From Romanian, Pistică)
Pisiñar	To scratch, Ebbinger dialect
Predfer	Priest (neutral pronoun) (from Brithenig, predfer)

prinkisa	<i>princess</i> (from Greek <i>prinkípissa</i> [πριγκίπισσα])
Prinkë	Prince (From English, Prince)
pienia	<i>money/coin</i> (from Polish <i>pieniądze</i>)
parola	<i>word</i> , Ebbinger dialect (from Valencian <i>paraula</i>)
Pauc	<i>few</i> (from Occitan, <i>pauc</i>)
Plōdi	Fruit (from Old Polish, plód)
Plorar	To cry (from Valencian,plorar)
polzar	<i>to knock</i> (from Venedic, <i>pólzar</i>)
Popele (s)	<i>ash / ashes / ashen</i> (from Old Czech, <i>popel</i>)
Porhoet	Something beyond the forest / something beyond the place where one is (from Breton, <i>Poutrocoët</i>)
Porjô	Far away
Porjmi	By (from various Romance Languages, por)
Porpïra	Deep Purple (From Greek, Porphyra)
Prezcen	Destination (from Polish, Przeznaczenie)
Prezjar	To travel (from Polish, przeznaczenie, Valencian viatjar)
pro (e) (a)	<i>for</i> (from Latin, <i>pro</i>)
prole	<i>offspring</i> (from Latin, <i>prole</i>)
Profiec	<i>Advantage</i> (from Venedic, <i>Profiec</i>)
prosijem	<i>closest</i> (from Venedic, <i>prosiešmy</i>)
quande	<i>when</i> (from Alisian, <i>quande</i>)
redano (a)	Redanian
Rac/rác/rák	Idiot
Raiç	<i>root</i> (from Occitan, <i>raiç</i>)
Razitir	To strike (from Interslavic, raziti)
Rera	<i>Stony ground</i> (From Thracian, <i>Rera</i>)
Resimar	To repeat
Re'sôp	Second lighter dinner after a party or when there is a long time between dinner and bedtime (from Spanish, resopón)
Revenir	To come back (from Old French, revenir)

riviano (a)	Rivian
Rîr	To laugh (from Old Portuguese, <i>riir</i>)
rosera	<i>rose</i> (from various Romance languages, <i>rosa</i>)
rosso	<i>red</i> (from Italian, <i>rosso</i>)
roz	<i>pink</i> (from Batavic, <i>roz</i>)
roză	<i>rose, Lyrian dialect</i> (from Romanian, <i>roză</i>)
Róg	Horn (from Polish, <i>Róg</i>)
rua	<i>street</i> (from Romanian, <i>rua</i>)
Rurâr	To drive (from Venedic, <i>rur</i>)
Sabuyar	To score a goal (from Vran, <i>Shaybu</i>)
Saint	<i>Saint</i> (from English, <i>Saint</i>)
Sea	Sea, Redanian dialect (from English, <i>sea</i>)
Satur	To fill, to be excessive filled (from Spanish, <i>saturado</i>)
şcoal	<i>school</i> (from Romanian, <i>şcoală</i>)
Scarlet	Scarlet (from English, <i>scarlet</i>)
şen	<i>without</i> (from Provitano <i>sen</i>)
shedar	<i>to sit</i> (from Aromanian, <i>shed</i>)
setamos	<i>to settle</i> (from English and Spanish <i>settle and arreglamos</i>)
Seïw	Sound (from Welsh, <i>sain</i>)
Seïwar	To make a sound
Selen	Exit (from Brithenig, <i>exit</i>)
Seu	<i>Their/it</i> (from Portuguese, <i>seu</i>)
sos	<i>you are, Kovirian dialect</i> (from Argentinian Spanish, <i>sos</i>)
Sôp	Diner (from Catalan <i>Sopó</i>)
scudo ^[10]	<i>shield</i> ; also refers to the name of a gold coin used in Fabiola (from Italian, <i>scudo</i>)
Siała	Saddle (from Venedic, <i>siała</i>)
sidi	<i>but</i> (from Vandalic, <i>sidi</i>)
Siosa	Sex, gender (from Venedic, <i>sios</i>)
sim	<i>yes</i> (from Portuguese, <i>sim</i>)

Sidisim	But yes (from Sidi: but + Sim: yes)
Sidinôn	But no (from Sidi: but + nôn: no)
Siltante	<i>Something warm or pleasant</i> (from Thracian, <i>siltas</i> , Lithuanian, <i>šiltas</i> and Latvian, <i>silts</i>)
Si'wuç	In any way (from Xliponian, sihuç)
Siwar	To suffer (from Venedic, zwier)
Spurur	To say (from Istro - Romanian, <i>spure</i>)
Sorrêm	Blacksmith
Sq̣nzi	<i>Blood</i> (from Megleno - Romanian, <i>sq̣nzi</i>)
Sq̣nziar	To bleed (derivative verb of the word, sq̣nzi)
Sq̣nze	Son / of my blood (depending on the context) (derivative word of Sq̣nzi, Megleno -Romanian, blood and son, English)
šura	Hero / Heroine (From Thracian, <i>suras</i>)
Suge	Snake (from Proto-Basque,suge)
Sûrila	Spice (from Valyrian,ajesurilaros)
Surâ	Sister (from Brithenig, sur)
strata	Road (From Neapolitan, <i>strata</i>)
skeligero (a)	Skelliger
Thar	That (from English, that)
Tea	Woman
Têa	Wood (from Canarian Spanish, tea)
Ter	Thing
Testa	Head (From Latin, testa)
ti	<i>you/yours</i> (from Bulgarian, <i>tu</i> [ti])
tre	<i>three</i> (from Common Slavic, <i>Tre</i>)
treaba	<i>job</i> (from Romanian, <i>treabă</i>)
Trum	Being (refering to a creature)
togor	<i>hills</i> (from Common Slavic, <i>Togor</i>)
Tori	Today
Totus	<i>All/everyone/everything</i> (from Latin, <i>Totus</i>)

Tous	<i>All / everyone /everything</i> , Toussaintoi dialect (from French, <i>Tous</i>)
tüeze	<i>thirteen</i> (from Batavic, <i>Tüeze</i>)
ud	<i>where</i> (from Alisia, <i>udi</i>)
Ûnic	Unique (from Aingeljă, <i>ûnic</i>)
um	<i>a/ an</i> (from Portuguese, <i>um</i>)
ură	<i>hate</i> (from Romanian, <i>ură</i>)
Utepilir	The pleasure of drinking beer outdoors (from Norwegian, Utepils)
Vechi	Old (from Romanian, vechi)
verch	<i>Daughter of</i> (when refering to a father) (from Welsh, <i>verch</i>)
valel	<i>goodbye</i> (from Corinus, Baleo, and Elder Speech, <i>va fáill</i>)
Vel'kón	Welcome (from Dwarvish, Welcoīm, English, Welcome, Common Tongue, velīr and kónor, to invite and to came)
Velīr	To invite (from Spanish, venir)
Velch	A period about an hour (from Faerunian Common Tongue, bell)
Vêlum	Volunteer (from English, Volunteer)
Vêlumir	To volunteer
Veruvar	To believe (from Macedonian,Берувaj, Veruvaj)
vedar	<i>to see</i> , <i>Lyrian dialect</i> (from Aromanian, <i>ved</i>)
Valatka	Mushroom (from Faerunian Elvish, Blalath, Blalatha)
Vat	<i>watchtower</i> (From German, <i>Warte</i>)
Varę	Big,not giant (from Angloromani, bare)
vedžmin	<i>witcher</i> (from Polish, <i>wiedźmin</i>)
vedžmina	<i>witcheress</i> (from Polish, <i>wiedźmin</i>)
vole	<i>fly</i> (from Romanian, <i>vole</i>)
von/van	<i>descendant of</i> (from German, <i>von</i>)
vós	<i>you (plural)</i> (from Portuguese, <i>vós</i>)
vosé	<i>you (singular)</i> , <i>Kovirian dialect</i> (from Argentinian Spanish, <i>vos</i>)

Vin	Wine (from Latin, <i>vid</i>)
Vitre	Glass / Glass pane (from French, <i>vitre</i>)
Vyrva	<i>Crater / gap</i> (From Polish, <i>Wyrwa</i>)
Wacar	<i>To be strong</i> (From Old English, <i>Wacan</i>)
Wol'gō	Stomach (from Proto-Celtic,bolgo)
Wāmar	To want (from Venedic, wlar)
wiccan	<i>another name for a witcher (from English, Wiccan)</i>
wint	<i>twenty (from Batavic, wint)</i>
Winter / Wīnter	December (from English, winter)
wiar	<i>to see (from Alisian, wior)</i>
Waken	<i>wakefulness, sleeplessness</i> (from Old English, <i>Wacen</i>)
Wika	<i>Witch</i> (From English, <i>Wicca</i>)
xenio (a)	foreign, exotic
Xekō	Dry (from Elbic, xecco)
Y	and (from Various Romance Languages, <i>y</i>)
Yadrar	To steal
Yadrę	Thief (from Valencian, Lladre)
Yeri	Yesterday (from Romanian, Ieri)
Yaé	Milk (from Brithenig, llaeth)
za (o) (e)	<i>of/ from</i> (from Polish, <i>z</i>)
Za'kulo	Spell (from Polish, Zaklęcie and Common Tongue, Koulo)
Zakulur	To recite a spell (from Common Tongue, Za'kulo)
Ze'le (a) (i)	Of him / of her / of it (Common Tongue ze [of] + ele/ela/eli (him/her/it, accusative pronouns)
Zaterar	To swear/ to promise (from Polish,Zastaw)
Zaré	<i>Glow</i> (from Czech, <i>záře</i>)
zerèō	<i>zero (from Spanègizze, zerèō)</i>
že´tea	<i>Wife</i> (from Common Slavic, <i>ženà</i>)
Zōgendo	Handsome (referring to a man, or a male animal) (from Macedonian, Згоден, Zgoden)

zuraw	<i>crane (from Polish, Żuraw)</i>
Zulafin	Tuna fish (from Faerunian Common Tongue, bluefin)

Names

Common Speech	English
Aldersberg	City of Alders
Corvo Bianco ^[11]	White Crow
Elskerdeg	The Love Mountain Pass
Geralt za Rivia	Geralt of Rivia
Inis Porhoet ^[12]	The island beyond the forest
Inis Vitre ^[13]	Island of Glass
Mons Calvus / Montecalvo ^[14]	Bald Peak / Bald Mountain
Novigrad	New city
Nimue verch Wledyr ap Gwyn	Nimue daughter of Wledyr and daughter of Gwyn
Olgierd von Everec	Olgierd descendant of Everec
Peixe de Mar	Sea Fish
Sorensen	Name derive from Sɔnze de Sorrēm / Sɔn del Sorrēm / Sɔnderēm / Soremsen / Sorensen (<i>son of the blacksmith</i>)
Toussaint ^[15]	All Saints
Tretogor	Three Hills
Vatburg ^[16]	Vigilance Castle
Vengerberg	City of Venger

Phrases

Common Speech	English
¡Acum iu nici!	Now or never!
Adu Syndod	Law of Surprise
¡Bon di!	Good day! / Good morning!
En face ^[17]	In front of

Eu non canto	I do not sing
¡É um treaba pro Vesemir! (informal)/ ¡Jés um treaba pro Vesemir! (formal)	It is a job for Vesemir!
Gaude, mater Redania, prole fæcunda nobili... ^[18]	Rejoice, oh Mother Redania. Rich in noble offspring...
¿Howot jesai ti? ¿Totus bom?	How are you?, Everything good?
Iá, isto é um inwid, ¿Ti non wiei seu zaré? (jés for formal)	Yeah, this is a fraud, don't you see it's glow?
¡Isto é um maegen pro totus! (jés for formal)	This is a virtuous action for everyone!
Ista é landa zo kolosoí, meu áfordo.	This is a land of gigants, my lord.
Jesa mai manerai na kurrar a nixa, kurtes'tala, bærnala, inkú a pauc vechí mar'wika za'kuloí il darbán...	There a several ways to kill a nixa, behead her, burned her, even a few old Sea Witch spells will do...
Mi néve é / Mi néve jés (informal/formal)	My name is
¡Monstrum na kurrar monstrum!	Monsters to kill monsters!
Nostra duchessa ^[19]	Our duchess
Nós setamoi isto en la modula manera. Espasei. Acum.	We settle it in the old way. Swords. Now.
Nós névei jesei	Our names are
Ti jesai um vedžmin, æc um litsaro.	you are a witcher, also a knight.
Ti jesei ze le nobili, prinkisa.	You are from the nobility, princess.
¿Ti ap Marka?	Are you Marka's daughter?
¿Ud é isto? (jés for formal)	Where is this?
¿É ti um vedžmin za Scoal za Zuraw? (jés for formal)	Are you a witcher from the School of the Crane?
¿É ti um vedžmin za Scoal ze Pistic? (jés for formal)	Are you a witcher from the School of the Cat?
¿É ti ze Toussaint? (jés for formal)	Are you from Toussaint?
Jakeń ti non resimeí, ti non jesamak bom	If you don't repeat, you will never be good
Le bore ze um di'clari in mińi'bærné é bonik, ¿Nõn veruvei?	The morning of a bright/ clear day in winter is beautiful, don't you think?
Ze'la idea	Her idea

Accents



Some description of the different accents as well examples, are the following:

Standard Aedirnian

The Standard Aedirnian accent is known for its guttural pronunciation, placing emphasis on consonant sounds. Vowels are typically shortened, and diphthongs frequently collapse into single vowel sounds. Consonants such as "k" and "g" are pronounced deeper in the throat, resulting in a harsher sound. The Standard Aedirnian dialect incorporates more consonant clusters than other Common Speech variations, contributing to a denser overall sound. Unstressed vowels are commonly abbreviated or even omitted, especially at the end of words.

Standard Cidarian

Unlike the standard Aedirnian focus on consonants, Cidarian speakers tend to lengthen and emphasize vowels, creating a more lyrical and flowing quality to their speech. This emphasis can also influence the pronunciation of certain consonants, particularly those preceding stressed vowels. The accent is known for its distinctive rhythm, characterized by a moderate pace and evenly spaced syllables.

Standard Gemmerian

This dialect is known for its smooth and flowing pronunciation, with a particular emphasis on the "zh" sound. Gemmerian speech lacks the harshness or clipped consonants found in Aedirnian and emphasizes a more fluid delivery. Words containing the "zh" sound are accentuated, creating a distinct aural quality.

Standard Ebbinger

In the standard Ebbinger accent, speakers frequently weaken or even omit final consonants, especially stops like "p," "t," and "k" at the end of words or syllables. Additionally, these speakers typically demonstrate more open vowels, particularly in unstressed syllables. This characteristic imparts a more relaxed and sonorous quality to their speech, contributing to a pleasant and distinctive overall character.

Mahakiam

The Mahakiam accent is marked by hard, guttural sounds and distinct consonant clusters. The pronunciation is robust and carries a weighty, impactful quality. Vowels are often nasalized, adding a unique flavor to the speech.

Standard Metinnese

The Metinnese accent features a rhythmic and sharp pronunciation, with a tendency to roll the "r" sound. Consonants are enunciated with precision, creating a distinct and expressive cadence. The accent is characterized by its melodic flow and clear articulation.

Novigradian

The Novigradian accent is a melting pot of linguistic influences due to the city's cosmopolitan nature as a trade hub. It is a blend of various Northern Realms influences, primarily from Redania, Temeria, Cidaris, and Kovir. The Redanian influence is discernible in the Novigradian accent's treatment of certain consonants, particularly the distinct pronunciation of "w" as "v" and the characteristic shift of "ch" to a more "j"-like sound.

From Tameria, Novigrad borrows a certain straightforwardness and clarity in speech. Consonants are pronounced with precision, and the overall intonation maintains a balanced and pragmatic quality. Cidaris contributes to the Novigradian accent through its impact on vocabulary and idiomatic expressions. Lastly, the Kovirian accent contributes to the Novigradian accent with the cadence and melodic tone characteristic of Kovirian speech finding echoes in Novigradian intonation. Novigradians adopt the Kovirian tendency to soften final consonants, contributing to the smooth and flowing quality of their accent.

Standard Nazairan

The standard Nazairan accent is characterized by nasalized vowels and a melodic intonation. Consonants are pronounced with a moderate pace, and the overall speech has a distinct musical quality. The accent carries an air of elegance and fluidity.

Standard Lyrian

The standard Lyrian accent is very similar to the Rivian accent due to their shared history. The most significant difference lies in the affricates "ch" (ce) and "g" (ge) sounds in standard Rivian. The standard Lyrian accent replaces these with fricatives like "sh" and "zh." Additionally, there are slight variations in vowel sounds, with Lyrian having a more "closed" pronunciation for the final "a" sound in some words compared to standard Rivian.

Standard Redanian

The Redanian standard accent in Common Speech is characterized by some distinctive phonetic features. For instance, the "w" is pronounced similarly to "v," and the "ch" sounds closer to "j." Additionally, in the Redanian accent, open vowels tend to close, and there is a tendency to aspirate the "s" at the end of syllables.

Standard Rivian

The Standard Rivian accent shares similarities with the Standard Lyrian accent due to their geographical proximity and historical ties. However, some key differences exist. Standard Rivian retains the affricates "ch" and "dz" sounds, absent in the Lyrian accent which replaces them with fricatives like "sh" and "zh." Additionally, Rivian vowels tend to be more centralized, with a less pronounced distinction between open and closed vowels compared to Standard Lyrian.

Standard Skelliger

The standard Skelliger accent is characterized by a rugged and hearty pronunciation. Consonants are pronounced with strength and vigor, and there is a tendency to truncate certain syllables.

Kerackian

The Kerackian accent, while sharing some vowel emphasis with its Cidarian neighbor, retains a distinct character. Kerackian speakers pronounce consonants with more force compared to Standard Cidarian, resulting in a less flowing and slightly harsh sound. The presence of palatalization and a uvular trill for the "r" further differentiate it from other Common Speech dialects.

Standard Kovirian

The standard Kovirian accent of Common Speech is distinguished by the following phonetic differences. The prevalence of "seseo," particularly along the coastal areas, adds a distinct feature to the dialect. Pronouncing the letter 'x' as 'sih' significantly contributes to the accent's uniqueness, transforming words like "xico" into "sihko." Additionally, the use of "voseo" instead of the

pronoun "ti" imparts an informal and close nuance to communication, possibly stemming from the preservation of the formal equivalent pronoun for "ti" used in Proto-Common.

The unique pronunciation of the letter 'j' as 'sh,' as seen in "Jolanta" becoming "sholanta," along with phenomena like yeísmo, adds another layer of phonetic complexity. This accent is also characterized by a deliberate rhythm in intonation, giving the language a cadence and melodic tone. The tendency to soften some final consonants contributes to the fluency and smoothness of speech, lending an air of elegance that often arouses envy from other kingdoms, notably Redania.

In affirmative expressions, the Kovirian accent tends to exhibit a firmer and more decisive intonation, reinforcing clarity in communication. The careful pronunciation of vowels, with a tendency to slightly lengthen them, is also characteristic of this accent.

Regarding interrogatives, the Kovirian accent stands out for its distinctive intonation at the end of sentences, where tonal elevation adds an unmistakable touch to questions.

Grammatically, the Kovirian accent also presents notable peculiarities. The frequent use of conditional constructions, such as employing the subjunctive in hypothetical situations, adds a unique grammatical complexity to discourse. Additionally, the preference for archaic forms of some verbs (likely retained since their independence) conjugated differently from contemporary norms, adds a touch of linguistic tradition to oral expression.

Regarding vocabulary, the Kovirian accent is enriched with terms and idiomatic expressions specific to the region, some of which may be perplexing for speakers of other dialects of Common Speech as they derive mostly from trade pidgins or isolated evolutions of the Common Speech used during the time Kovir gained independence from Redania.

Temerian

The Temerian accent is recognized for its clear and concise pronunciation, with minimal regional variations, making it often regarded as the closest to the "ideal" Common Speech. Each syllable is pronounced distinctly, and speech patterns are relatively flat and even, featuring minimal pitch variation. Given Temeria's central location, the dialect has incorporated some vocabulary and expressions from neighboring regions, but these influences are subtle and seamlessly integrated into the standard dialect.

Standard Toussaintoi

The Toussaintoi accent is known for its sing-song quality. Sentences rise and fall melodically, often ending with a slight flourish, lending a playful and carefree air to speech. Toussaintois favor open vowels, particularly "a," "e," and "o," which are pronounced with a wider mouth opening compared to the standard Common Speech. This creates a more rounded and pleasant sound. The pronunciation of consonants is softer and less emphasized than in standard Common Speech. For instance, the "r" sound becomes a gentle trill, and the "t" at the end of words is often softened or elided altogether.

Regarding vocabulary and expressions, Toussaintois pepper their speech with derive words from Elder Speech and Nilfgaardian, particularly those related to art, culture, and etiquette. They are known for their flowery language and fondness for diminutives. They readily use expressions of endearment and politeness, even when addressing strangers.

Accents Examples			
Pronunciation	Variation	Example	Notes
Standard Aedirnian	Harsh, clipped consonants, shortened vowels	É um **tremba** pro Vesemir!	Emphasis on consonants
Standard Cidarian	Lyrical, emphasis on vowels, softened consonants	Éé um **treabaa** pro Vesemir!	Elongated vowels for a sing-song effect
Standard Ebbinger	Open vowels, weakened final consonants	É um **treaba** pro Vesemir!**	Weakened final "r"
Standard Gemmerian	Smooth and flowing, emphasis on "zh" sounds	É um **trebā** pro Vesemir!	Smooth pronunciation with emphasis on fricatives
Kerackian	Harsher, strong consonants, vowel emphasis	É **um** tre**ba** pro Vesemir!	Emphasis on final "r," possible uvular trill
Mahakamian	Hard, guttural sounds, distinct consonant clusters	É **um** tre**bah** pro Vesemir!	Pronunciation influenced by Dwarven language with strong, guttural sounds
Standard Kovirian	Softer consonants, vowel emphasis, rhythmic	É **um** tre**ba** pro **Veshemir**!	"Vesemir" pronounced with "sh" due to yeísmo
Standard Lyrian	Similar to Rivian, fricatives "sh" & "zh"	É **yn** tre**ba** pro Vesemir!	"yn" replacing "um" as a dialectal variation for "a/an"
Standard Metinnese	Rhythmic, sharp consonants, rolling "r"	É um **treba** pro Vesemir!	Sharp consonants and rolling "r" with a rhythmic flow
Standard Nazairan	Nasalized vowels, melodic intonation	É um **treba** pro Vesemir!	Nasalized vowels and melodic intonation

Novigradian	Blend of influences, clear pronunciation	É um tre ba pro Vesemir!	Influenced by Temeria's clear pronunciation
Skelliger	Rolling "r," nasalized vowels	É um trebara pro Vesemir!	With longer, rolling "r" and nasalized vowels
Standard Redanian	"w" as "v", "ch" closer to "j", closed vowels	É um tre ba pro Vesemir!	Aspirated final "r"
Standard Rivian	Similar to Lyrian, retains affricates "ch" & "dz"	É yn tre ba pro Vesemir!	"yn" replacing "um"
Standard Toussaintoi	Sing-song intonation, open vowels, softer consonants	É um tre baa pro Vesemir !	More pronounced rise and fall in pitch
Temerian	Clear, concise pronunciation	É um tre ba pro Vesemir!	Minimal regional variations, considered close to "ideal" Common Speech

Sample Text

Below is the speech of Alzur presented in multiple languages, showcasing its translation and adaptation into Nordlingaen, alongside other major languages for comparative purposes.

Language	Text
English (original)	Your Most Serene Majesty, We find ourselves in a world turned most foul.
	A world filled with innumerable horrors, monstrosities...
	That prey on the meek and mighty alike.
	'Tis truly a wretched scourge born of nightmares!
	Yet it need not be so!
	Freed of the fetters of the spineless Council,
	we can create something new.
	Hunters of exceptional strength, speed, agility,
	equipped to overcome absolutely any foe.
	Bards will toil to do justice to their feats,

		for sometimes one needs a monster to slay a monster.	
	Spanish	Su Serenísima Majestad, Vivimos en un mundo de lo más infame. Repleto de innumerables horrores y monstruosidades que acechan a humildes y poderosos por igual. ¡Una desdichada plaga nacida de pesadillas! ¡Pero no tiene porque ser así! Sí nos libramos del yugo del pusilánime Consejo, podemos crear algo nuevo. Cazadores con una fuerza, velocidad y agilidad excepcionales, equipados para superar a cualquier enemigo. Los bardos harán justicia de sus hazañas, pues a veces hace falta un monstruo para matar a otro monstruo.	
	Latin	Sua Serenissima Maiestas, Vivimus in mundo infamissimo, Referto innumeris horroribus et monstris quae et humiles et potentes pariter insidiantur. Pestis miserrima ex somniis orta! Sed non necesse est ita manere. Si iugo pusillanimi Consilii liberemur, aliquid novum creare possumus: venatores fortitudine, velocitate, agilitate eximia praediti, parati ut quemlibet hostem superent. Bardi facta eorum celebrabunt; nam aliquando monstrum necesse est ad aliud monstrum vincendum.	
	Nordlingaen	Ti Paci't Bæhé, Nós gwidai en um nátalam ze le maien malik. Satur ze inmund ekek y monstrumi thar lurthan le subte y michte pro alik. ¡Jesé mish pesti genai ze noð'morail! ¡Sidi nōn hala na jesa sē! Jakeñ nós zafran zo júgom zo kowarte Consilo, nós kan kriar kar novi. Venatori sēm ona força, swifta, agilita notaviki, equipati pro vinkar enī enemíc.	

		Troveri halaran justa ze seu maegeni, pro algután hala um monstrum na kurrar altri monstrum.	
	French	Votre Très Sérénissime Majesté, Nous vivons dans un monde devenu des plus infâmes. Un monde rempli d'innombrables horreurs et monstruosités... Qui s'attaquent aussi bien aux humbles qu'aux puissants. C'est véritablement une peste misérable née des cauchemars! Mais cela ne doit pas être ainsi! Libérés des chaînes du Conseil lâche, nous pouvons créer quelque chose de nouveau. Des chasseurs dotés d'une force, d'une vitesse et d'une agilité exceptionnelles, équipés pour vaincre absolument tout ennemi. Les bardes se donneront du mal pour faire justice à leurs exploits, car parfois, il faut un monstre pour tuer un autre monstre.	
	German	Eure Durchlauchtigste Majestät, Wir leben in einer Welt, die äußerst niederträchtig geworden ist. Eine Welt voller unzähliger Schrecken und Monstrositäten... Die sowohl die Schwachen als auch die Mächtigen gleichermaßen heimsuchen. Es ist wahrlich eine elende Plage, geboren aus Alpträumen! Doch so muss es nicht bleiben! Befreit von den Fesseln des feigen Rates, können wir etwas Neues schaffen. Jäger mit außergewöhnlicher Stärke, Schnelligkeit und Geschicklichkeit, ausgestattet, um jeden Feind zu überwinden.	

Die Barden werden sich bemühen, ihren Taten
Gerechtigkeit widerfahren zu lassen,

denn manchmal braucht es ein Monster, um ein
anderes Monster zu töten.

Notes

- Words without origins are taken from Elefen directly or invented.
- The article is a 100% complete. So it only need to expand the dictionary.
Feel free to expand it if you want.

Resources

- [English - Lingua Franca Nova Dictionary](#)
- [Romance glossary](#)
- [Wenedyck vocabulary](#)

References

1. [↑](#) [Thronebreaker: The Witcher Tales](#)
2. [↑](#) [Season of Storms](#), page 92 and 94
3. [↑](#) [Season of Storms](#), pages 24,26 and 27
4. [↑](#) [Season of Storms](#), page 17 and 96
5. [↑](#) In the *Lady of the Lake*, when Ciri is travelling through different worlds and she appears in early 20th century England, it is mentioned that Common Speech sounds like French in the report of the newspaper.
6. [↑](#) [Gwent: The Witcher Card Game](#)
7. [↑](#) *Hearts of Stone (2015)*
8. [↑](#) [The Lady of the Lake](#)
9. [↑](#) *Hearts of Stone (2015)*
10. [↑](#) [Tales of the World of The Witcher](#)
11. [↑](#) [The Witcher 3: Blood and Wine](#)
12. [↑](#) [The Sword of Destiny](#)
13. [↑](#) [The Lady of the Lake](#)
14. [↑](#) [Baptism of Fire](#)
15. [↑](#) [The Lady of the Lake and The Witcher 3:Blood and Wine.](#)
16. [↑](#) [Time of Contempt](#)
17. [↑](#) [The Witcher 3: Blood and Wine \(Mission: A Portrait of the Witcher as an Old Man\)](#)
18. [↑](#) [The Witcher 3: Hearts of Stone](#)
19. [↑](#) [The Witcher 3: Blood and Wine \(drunk lady in Beauclair, near the NPC of the mission *A Portrait of the Witcher as an Old Man* \)](#)

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